



## PROGRESS IN THE NORTH.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23. September, 1832.

FROM BOLTON, in Lancashire, I came, through BURY and ROCHDALE, to TODMORDEN, on the evening of Tuesday, the 18. September. I have formerly described the valley of TODMORDEN as the most curious and romantic that was ever seen, and where the water and the coal seem to be engaged in a struggle for getting foremost in point of utility to man. On the 19. I stayed all day at Todmorden to write and to sleep. On the 20. I set off for LEEDS by the stage-coach, through HALIFAX and BRADFORD; and as to *agriculture*, certainly the poorest country that I have ever set my eyes on, except that miserable *Nova Scotia*, where there are the townships of HORTON and of WILMOTT, and whither the sensible suckling statesman, Lord HOWICK, is wanting to send English country girls, lest they should breed if they stay in England! This country, from TODMORDEN to LEEDS, is, however, covered over with population, and the two towns of HALIFAX and BRADFORD are exceedingly populous. There appears to be nothing produced by the earth but the natural grass of the country, which, however, is not bad. The soil is a sort of a yellow-looking, stiffish stuff, lying about a foot thick, upon a bed of rocky stone, lying upon solid rock beneath. The grass does not seem to burn here; nor is it bad in quality; and all the grass appears to be wanted to rear milk for this immense population, that absolutely covers the whole face of the

country. The only grain crops that I saw were those *very* miserable oats; some of which were cut and carried; some standing in *shock*, the sheaves not being more than about a foot and a half long; some still standing, and some yet *nearly green*. The land is very high from HALIFAX to BRADFORD, and proportionably cold. Here are some of those "Yorkshire hills" that they see from Lancashire and Cheshire.

I got to Leeds about four o'clock, and went to bed at eight precisely. At five in the morning of the 21st, I came off by the coach to NEWCASTLE, through HARROWGATE, RIPON, DARLINGTON, and DURHAM. As I never was in this part of the country before, and can, therefore, never have described it upon any former occasion, I shall say rather more about it now than I otherwise should do. Having heard and read so much about the "Northern harvest;" about the "Durham ploughs," and the "Northumberland system of husbandry," what was my surprise at finding, which I verily believe to be the fact, that there is not as much corn grown in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, which begins at Ripon, and in the whole county of Durham, as is grown in the Isle of Wight alone. A very small part, comparatively speaking, is *arable* land; and all the outward appearances show, that that which is arable was formerly pasture. Between DURHAM and NEWCASTLE there is a pretty general division of the land into grass fields and corn fields; but, even here, the absence of *homesteads*, the absence of barns, and of labourers' cottages, clearly show, that agriculture is a sort of novelty; and that nearly all was pasturage not many years ago, or at any rate, only so much of the land was cultivated as was necessary to furnish straw for the horses kept for other purposes than those of agriculture, and oats for those horses, and bread corn sufficient for the graziers and their people. All along the road from LEEDS to DURHAM

I saw hardly any wheat at all, or any wheat stubble, no barley, the chief crops being oats and beans mixed with peas. These everywhere appeared to be what we should deem most miserable crops. The oats, tied up in sheaves, or yet uncut, were scarcely ever more than two feet and a half long, the beans were about the same height, and in both cases the land so full of grass, as to appear to be a *pasture*, after the oats and the beans were cut.

The land appears to be divided into very extensive farms. The corn when cut, you see put up into little stacks of a circular form, each containing about *three* of our southern wagon-loads of sheaves, which stacks are put up round about the stone house and the buildings of the farmer. How they thrash them out I do not know, for I could see nothing resembling a barn, or a barn's door. By the corn being put into such small stacks, I should suppose the thrashing places to be very small, and capable of holding only one stack at a time. I have many times seen one single rick containing a greater quantity of sheaves than *fifteen or twenty of these stacks*; and I have seen more than twenty stacks, each containing a number of sheaves equal to, at least, fifteen of these stacks; I have seen more than twenty of these large stacks, standing at one and the same time, in one single homestead in Wiltshire. I should not at all wonder if TOM BARING's farmers at MICHELDEVER had a greater bulk of wheat-stacks standing now than any one would be able to find of that grain, especially, in the whole of the North-Riding of Yorkshire, and in one half of Durham.

But this by no means implies that these are beggarly counties, even exclusive of their waters, coals, and mines. They are not *agricultural* counties; they are not counties for the producing of bread; but they are counties made for the express purpose of producing meat; in which respect they excel the southern counties, in a degree beyond all comparison. I have just spoken of the *beds of grass* that are everywhere seen after the oats and the beans have

been cut. Grass is the natural produce of this land, which seems to have been made on purpose to produce it; and we are not to call land *poor* because it will produce nothing but meat. The size and shape of the fields, the sort of fences, the absence of all homesteads and labourers' cottages, the thinness of the country churches, every thing shows that this was always a country purely of pasturage. It is curious, that, belonging to every farm, there appears to be a *large quantity of turnips*. They are sowed in drills, cultivated between, beautifully clean, very large in the bulb, even now, and apparently having been *sowed early in June, if not in May*. They are generally the white globe turnip, here and there a field of the Swedish kind. These turnips are not fed off by sheep and followed by crops of barley and clover, as in the South, but are raised, I suppose, for the purpose of being carried in and used in the feeding of oxen, which have come off the grass lands in October and November. These turnip lands seem to take all the manure of the farm; and, as the reader will perceive, they are merely an adjunct to the pasturage, serving, during the winter, instead of hay, wherewith to feed the cattle of various descriptions.

This, then, is not a country of farmers, but a country of graziers; a country of pasture, and not a country of the plough; and those who formerly managed the land here were not husbandmen, but herdsmen. FORTESCUE was, I dare say, a native of this country; for he describes England as a country of shepherds and of herdsmen, not working so very hard as the people of France did, having more leisure for contemplation, and, therefore, more likely to form a just estimate of their rights and duties: and he describes them as having, at all times, in their houses, plenty of flesh to eat, and plenty of woollen to wear. ST. AUGUSTINE, in writing to the Pope an account of the character and conduct of his converts in England, told him that he found the English an exceedingly good and generous people; but they had one fault, their fondness for flesh-



meat was so great, and their resolution to have it so determined, that he could not get them to abstain from it, even on the fast-days; and that he was greatly afraid that they would return to their state of horrible heathenism, rather than submit to the discipline of the church in this respect. The Pope, who had more sense than the greater part of bishops have ever had, wrote for answer: "Keep them within the pale of the church, at any rate, even if they slaughter their oxen in the church-yards: let them make shambles of the churches, rather than suffer the devil to carry away their souls." The taste of our fathers was by no means for the potato; for the "nice *mealy* potato." The Pope himself would not have been able to induce them to carry "*cold potatoes in their bags*" to the plough-field, as was, in evidence before the special commissions, proved to have been the common practice in Hampshire and Wiltshire, and which had been before proved by evidence taken by unfeeling committees of the boroughmonger House of Commons. Faith! these old papas of ours would have burnt up not only the stacks, but the ground itself, rather than have lived upon miserable roots, while those who raised none of the food were eating up all the bread and the meat. BROUGHAM and BIRKBECK, and the rest of the Malthusian crew, are constantly at work preaching *content to the hungry and naked*. To be sure, they themselves, however, are not content to be hungry and naked. Amongst other things, they tell the working-people that the working-folks, especially in the North, used to have no bread, except such as was made of oats and of barley. That was better than potatoes, even the "*nice mealy ones*;" especially when carried cold to the field in a bag. But these literary impostors, these deluders, as far as they are able to delude; these vagabond authors, who thus write and publish for the purpose of persuading the working-people to be quiet, while they sack luxuries and riches out of the fruit of their toil; these literary impostors take care not to tell the people, that

these oat-cakes and this barley-bread were always associated with great lumps of *flesh-meat*; they forget to tell them this, or rather these *half-mad*, perverse, and perverting literary impostors suppress the facts, for reasons far too manifest to need stating.

The cattle here are the most beautiful by far that I ever saw. The sheep are very handsome; but the horned cattle are the prettiest creatures that my eyes ever beheld. My sons will recollect that when they were little boys I took them to see the "*DURHAM Ox*," of which they drew the picture, I dare say, a hundred times. That was upon a large scale, to be sure, the model of all these beautiful cattle: short horns, strait back, a taper neck, very small in proportion where it joins on the small and handsome head, deep dewlap, small boned in the legs, hoop-ribbed, square-hipped, tail slender. A great part of them are white, or approaching very nearly to white: they all appear to be half fat, cows and oxen and all; and the meat from them is said to be, and I believe it is, as fine as that from Lincolnshire, Herefordshire, Romney Marsh, or Pevensey Level; and I am ready, at any time, to swear, if need be, that one pound of it fed upon this grass is worth more, to me at least, than any ten pounds or twenty pounds fed upon oil-cake, or the stinking stuff of distilleries; aye, or even upon turnips. This is all *grass-land*, even from Staffordshire to this point. In its very nature it produces grass that fattens. The little producing-land that there is even in Lancashire and the West-Riding of Yorkshire, produces grass that would fatten an ox, though the land be upon *the tops of hills*. Everywhere, where there is a sufficiency of grass, it will fatten an ox; and well do we Southern people know, that, except in mere vales and meadows, we have no land that will do this; we know that we might put an ox up to his eyes in *our grass*, and that it would only just keep him from *growing worse*: we know that we are obliged to have *turnips and meal* and cabbages and parsnips and potatoes, and then, with some of our hungry hay for them

to pick their teeth with, we make shift to put fat upon an ox. Yet, so much are we like the beasts which, in the fable, came before Jupiter to ask him to endow them with faculties incompatible with their divers frames and divers degrees of strength, that we, in this age of "*waust improvements, Ma'um,*" are always hankering after laying fields down in pasture, in the South, while these fellows in the North, as if resolved to rival us in "improvement" and perverseness, must needs break up their pasture-lands, and proclaim defiance to the will of Providence, and, instead of rich pasture, present to the eye of the traveller half-green starveling oats and peas, some of them in blossom in the last week of September. The land, itself, the earth, of its own accord, as if resolved to vindicate the decrees of its Maker, sends up grass under these miserable crops, as if to punish them for their intrusion; and, when the crops are off, there comes a pasture, at any rate, in which the grass, like that of Herefordshire and Lincolnshire, is not (as it is in our Southern countries), mixed with weeds; but, standing upon the ground as thick as the earth can bear it, and fattening everything that eats of it, it forbids the perverse occupier to tear it to pieces. Such is the land of this country; all to the North of Cheshire, at any rate, leaving out the East-Riding of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, which are adapted for corn in some spots and for cattle in others.

These Yorkshire and Durham cows are to be seen in great numbers in and about London, where they are used for the purpose of giving milk, of which I suppose they give great quantities; but it is always an observation that, if you have these cows you must *keep them exceedingly well*; and this is very true; for, upon the food which does very well for the common cows of Hampshire and Surrey, they would dwindle away directly and be good for nothing at all; and these sheep, which are as beautiful as even imagination could make them, so round and so loaded with flesh, would actually perish upon those downs and in those folds where our innumera-

ble flocks not only live but fatten so well, and with such facility are made to produce us such quantities of fine mutton and such bales of fine wool. There seems to be something in the soil and climate, and particularly in the soil, to create everywhere a sort of cattle and of sheep fitted to it; Dorsetshire and Somersetshire have sheep different from all others, and the nature of which it is to have their lambs in the fall instead of having them in the spring. I remember when I was amongst the villages on the COTSWOLD-HILLS, in Gloucestershire, they showed me their sheep in several places, which are a stout big-boned sheep. They told me that many attempts had been made to cross them with the small-boned Leicester breed, but that it had never succeeded, and that the race always got back to the COTSWOLD breed immediately.

Before closing these rural remarks, I cannot help calling to the mind of the reader an observation of LORD JOHN SCOTT ELDON, who, at a time when there was a great complaint about "*agricultural distress*" and about the fearful increase of the poor-rates, said, "that there was no such distress in *Northumberland*, and no such increase of the poor-rates:" and so said my dignitary, Dr. BLACK, at the same time: and this, this wise lord, and this not less wise dignitary of mine, ascribed to "the bad practice of the farmers o' the Sooth paying the labourers their wages out of the poor-rates, which was not the practice in the North." I thought that they were telling what the children call *stories*; but I now find that these observations of theirs arose purely from that want of knowledge of the country, which was, and is, common to them both. Why, LORD JOHN, there are no such persons here as we call farmers, and no such persons as we call farm-labourers. From CHESHIRE to NEWCASTLE, I have never seen *one single labourer's cottage by the side of the road*! Oh, Lord! if the good people of this country could but see the endless strings of vine-covered cottages and flower-gardens of the labourers of Kent,



Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire; if they could go down the vale of the Avon in Wiltshire, from *Marlborough* Forest to the city of SALISBURY, and there see thirty parish churches in a distance of thirty miles; if he could go up from that city of SALISBURY up the valley of WYLLY to WARMINSTER, and there see one-and-thirty churches in the space of twenty-seven miles; if he could go upon the top of the down, as I did not far (I think it was) from ST. MARY COTFORD, and there have under the eye, in the valley below, *ten parish churches within the distance of eight miles*, see the downs covered with innumerable flocks of sheep, water meadows running down the middle of the valley, while the sides rising from it were covered with corn, sometimes a hundred acres of wheat in one single piece, while the stack-yards were still well stored from the previous harvest; if JOHN SCOTT ELDON's countrymen could behold these things, their quick-sightedness would soon discover why poor-rates should have increased in the SOUTH and not in the NORTH; and, though their liberality would suggest an apology for my dignitary, Dr. BLACK, who was freighted to London in a smack, and has ever since been impounded in the STRAND, relieved now and then by an excursion to BLACKHEATH or CLAPHAM COMMON; to find an apology, for their countryman, Lord JOHN, would be putting their liberality to an uncommonly severe test; for he, be it known to them, has chosen his country abode, not in the STRAND like my less-informed dignitary, Dr. BLACK, nor in his native regions in the North; but has, in the beautiful county of DORSET, amidst valleys and downs precisely like those of Wiltshire, got as near to the sun as he could possibly get, and there, from the top of his mansion he can see a score of churches, and from his lofty and ever-green downs, and from his fat valleys beneath, he annually sends his flocks of long-tailed ewes to APPLESHAW fair, thence to be sold to all the southern parts of the kingdom, having L. E. marked upon their beautiful wool; and, like the two factions at

MAIDSTONE, all tarred with the same brush. It is curious, too, notwithstanding the old maxim, that we all try to get as nearly as possible in our old age to the spot whence we first sprang. Lord JOHN's brother WILLIAM (who has some title that I have forgotten) has taken up his quarters on the healthy and I say beautiful COTSWOLD of Gloucestershire, where, in going in a post-chaise from STOWE-IN-THE-WOLD to CIRENCESTER, I thought I should never get by the wall of his park; and I exclaimed to Mr. DEAN, who was along with me, "Curse this Northumbrian ship-broker's son, he has got one half of the county;" and then all the way to CIRENCESTER I was explaining to Mr. DEAN *how the man had got his money*, at which DEAN, who is a Roman Catholic, seemed to me to be ready to cross himself several times.

No, there is no apology for Lord JOHN's observations on the difference between the poor-rates of the South and the North. To go from London to his country-houses, he must go across Surrey and Hampshire, along one of the vales of Wiltshire, and *one of the vales* of Dorsetshire, in which latter county he has many a time seen in one single large field, *a hundred wind-rows* (stacks made in the field, in order that the corn may get quite dry before it be put into great stacks); he has many a time seen, on one farm, two or three hundred of these, each of which was very nearly as big as the stacks which you see in the stack-yards of the North-Riding of Yorkshire and of Durham, where a large farm seldom produces more than ten or a dozen of these stacks, and where the farmer's property consists of his cattle and sheep, and where little, very little, agricultural labour is wanted. Lord JOHN ought to have known the cause of the great difference, and not to have suffered such nonsense to come out of a head covered with so very large a wig.

I looked with particular care on the sides of the road all the way through Yorkshire and Durham. The distance, altogether, from OLDHAM in Lancashire, to NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, is about a

hundred and fifty miles; and, leaving out the *great* towns, I did not see so many churches as are to be seen in any twenty miles of any of the valleys of Wiltshire. All these things prove that these are by nature counties of pasturage, and that they were formerly used solely for that purpose. It is curious that there are none of those lands here which we call "*meadows*." The rivers run in *deep beds*, and have generally very steep sides; no little rivulets and occasional overflowings that make the meadows in the South, which are so very beautiful, but the grass in which is not of the rich nature that the grass is in these counties in the North: it will produce milk enough, but it will not produce beef. It is hard to say which part of the country is the most valuable gift of God; but every one must see how perverse and injurious it is to endeavour to produce in the one that which nature has intended to confine to the other. After all the unnatural efforts that have been made here to ape the farming of Norfolk and Suffolk, it is only *playing at farming*, as stupid and "loyal" parents used to set their children *to play at soldiers during the last war*. If any of these sensible men of NEWCASTLE were to see the farming in the South downs, and to see, as I saw in the month of July last, four teams of large oxen, six in a team, all ploughing in one field in preparation for wheat, and several pairs of horses, in the same field, dragging, harrowing, and rolling, and had seen on the other side of the road from five to six quarters of wheat standing upon the acre, and from nine to ten quarters of oats standing along side of it, each of the two fields from fifty to a hundred statute acres; if any of these sensible men of NEWCASTLE could see these things, they would laugh at the childish work that they see going on here under the name of farming; the very sight would make them feel how imperious is the duty on the law-giver to prevent distress from visiting the fields, and to take care that those whose labour produced all the food and all the raiment, shall not be fed upon potatoes and covered with

rags; contemplating the important effects of their labour, each man of them could say as I said when this mean and savage faction had me at my trial, "I would see all these labourers hanged, and be hanged along with them, rather than see them live upon potatoes."

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 24. September, 1832.

Since writing the above I have had an opportunity of receiving information from a very intelligent gentleman of this county, who tells me, that in Northumberland there are some lands which bear very heavy crops of wheat; that the agriculture in this county is a great deal better than it is farther south; that, however, it was a most lamentable thing that the paper-money price of corn tempted so many men to break up these fine pastures; that the turf thus destroyed cannot be restored probably in a whole century; that the land does not now, with present prices, yield a clear profit, anything like what it would have yielded in the pasture; and that thus was destroyed the *goose with the golden eggs*. Just so was it with regard to the *downs* in the south and the west of England, where there are hundreds of thousands of acres, where the turf was the finest in the world, broken up for the sake of the paper-money prices, but now left to be *downs again*; and which will not be *downs* for more than a century to come. Thus did this accursed paper-money cause even the fruitful qualities of the earth to be anticipated, and thus was the soil made *worth less* than it was before the accursed invention appeared! This gentleman told me, that this breaking up of the pasture-land in this country had made the land, though covered again with artificial grasses, *unhealthy for sheep*; and he gave as an instance the facts, that three farmers purchased a hundred and fifty sheep each, *out of the same flock*; that two of them, who put their sheep upon these recently broken-up lands, *lost their whole flocks by the rot*, with the exception of *four* in the one case and *four* in the other, out of the three hundred: and that the third farmer, who put his sheep





upon the old pastures, and kept them there, *lost not a single sheep out of the hundred and fifty!* These, ever accursed paper-money, are amongst thy destructive effects!

I shall now, laying aside for the present these rural affairs, turn to the politics of this fine, opulent, solid, beautiful, and important town; but as this would compel me to speak of particular transactions and particular persons, and as this *Register* will come back to NEWCASTLE before I am likely to quit it, the reader will see reasons quite sufficient for my refraining to go into matters of this sort, until the next *Register*, which will in all probability be dated from EDINBURGH. With respect, however, to matters in which I myself have been and am concerned, and in giving account of which it will not be necessary for me to speak of the character or conduct of other parties, I am at liberty to proceed freely; and, indeed, justice to myself, justice to my friends, and justice to our cause, demand of me that I discharge this duty without loss of time.

I have to relate then, that, while at MANCHESTER, I received an invitation to lodge while here, at the house of a friend, of whom I shall have to speak more fully hereafter; but every demonstration of respect and kindness met me at the door of the coach in which I came from LEEDS, on Friday, the 21. September, that in the early part of Saturday, the 22. a deputation of gentlemen, with Mr. LARKIN, the surgeon, at their head, waited upon me with an address, which I shall presently insert. Let the readers, in my native county and parish, remember, that I am now at the end of thirty years of calumnies poured out incessantly upon me from the poisonous mouths and pens of three hundred mercenary villains, called newspaper editors and reporters; that I have written and published more than a hundred volumes in those thirty years; and that more than a thousand volumes (chiefly paid for out of the taxes) have been written and published for the sole purpose of impeding the progress of those truths that dropped from my pen; that my whole life has been a life of

sobriety and labour; that I have invariably shown that I loved and honoured my country, and that I preferred its greatness and happiness far beyond my own; that, at four distinct periods, I might have rolled in wealth derived from the public money, which I always refused on any account to touch; that, for having thwarted this Government in its wastefulness of the public resources, and particularly for my endeavours to produce that reform of the Parliament which the Government itself has at last been compelled to resort to; that, for having acted this zealous and virtuous part, I have been twice stripped of all my earnings by the acts of this Government; once lodged in a felon's jail for two years, and once driven into exile for two years and a half; and that, after all, here I am on a spot within a hundred miles of which I never was before in my life; and here I am receiving the unsolicited applause of men amongst the most intelligent in the whole kingdom, and the names of some of whom have been pronounced accompanied with admiration, even to the southernmost edge of the kingdom.

The ADDRESS, which was preceded by a speech of Mr. LARKIN, was delivered to me printed on *white satin*; and I will take care that it shall be preserved in a suitable manner, not only for my life-time, but for the life of one, at least, that shall come after me. Upon occasions like this I always think what base and degenerate dogs those must be, who, while the world is looking at them with scorn, can crawl upon their bellies to obtain marks of approbation from ministers and kings. I will now insert first, the speech of Mr. LARKIN, and then the address, together with all the signatures, being well assured that my excellent friends in LONDON, at OLDHAM, at MANCHESTER, and everywhere else, will think this the best answer to be given to the sneaking and base PRIGS of MANCHESTER, and to their not less base instigators at WESTMINSTER.

## MR. LARKIN'S SPEECH.

TO MR. COBBETT.

"SIR,—I am deputed by the gentlemen who have signed this address, an address of congratulation on your arrival in this town, to present it to you. To me this is an office which I perform with sentiments of pride and gratification which language is inadequate to express; and I embrace with eagerness the opportunity it affords of acknowledging the deep debt of gratitude which, as a Catholic, I owe to the historian of the Protestant Reformation. Sir, you conclude your English Grammar with the following sentences of advice to your son: 'Never esteem men merely on account of their riches or their station. Respect goodness, find it where you may. Honour talent wherever you behold it unassociated with vice; but honour it most when accompanied with exertion, and especially when exerted in the cause of truth and justice; and, above all things, hold it in honour when it steps forward to protect defenceless innocence against the attacks of powerful guilt.' We, Sir, on this occasion are actuated precisely by the sentiments you have so well expressed in these beautiful lines. In you we honour talent not only unassociated with vice, but attended with great virtues; not only attended with great virtues, but accompanied with great exertions; not only accompanied with great exertions, but with exertions that have uniformly been in the cause of truth and justice; and, above all things, we honour you, because you have never failed to step forward to protect defenceless innocence against powerful guilt. To us it is peculiarly pleasing to have this opportunity of laying before you our unaffected sentiments of admiration and esteem, because in addressing you we cannot be suspected of flattery, nor accused of hypocrisy. You, Sir, have not riches, nor places, nor pensions, nor honours, nor stars, nor ribands, nor garters, at your disposal; what motive then can we have

"in presenting an address to you but that of giving expression to our feeling in the simplicity and sincerity of our hearts? You have made not only individuals, but a nation your debtor. There is not one of us who has not personally experienced the advantages of your exertions. In your admirable Grammars of the French and English languages, what useful instruction and how pleasingly conveyed! in your 'Advice to Young Men,' what excellent lessons, and what incentives to virtue and independence! in your agricultural works, what knowledge of rural affairs! in your 'Cottage Economy,' what knowledge of domestic concerns! in your *Political Register*, what knowledge of the economy of nations! In these works what a versatility and variety of talent do we behold! What evidence of a mind at once comprehensive and minute in its views, embracing things of vast and gigantic magnitude, and not disdaining those that appear little and unimportant. We are proud of you as our countryman; and regard with admiration a genius that has elevated you from the guidance of the plough to a fitness to guide a kingdom. I have now, Sir, the honour to read to you the following address."

He then put the address into my hands, which I received with greater pride than I ever received anything in my life; and as I knew nothing of what the address was to be, I returned a short extempore answer, which I am afraid was a very awkward affair, compared with the manner of that which had been uttered by Mr. LARKIN.

## THE ADDRESS.

"SIR,—We, the undersigned, gladly take this opportunity, by many of us long desired, of conveying to you our respect and our congratulations on your arrival in this town. We respect you, sir, less for the unrivalled talent of your writings than for the



"utility of those writings, especially regarding them as directed to better the condition and improve the minds of the labouring class; that class, which, if honours were rightly distributed, ought to be held the highest, as all the rest depend upon it. There is, however, sir, another feature of your writings, in our eyes, even more important than that to which we have just alluded; your strictures upon the money affairs, or currency of this great kingdom. In your views on this most momentous matter you have, in our opinion, been right from first to last; and so deeply and thoroughly convinced are we of the truth of your doctrines, that we embrace this opportunity of declaring, that on one essential point we take your advice. We declare, sir, (and your reasonings are the cause of the declaration,) that if any alteration whatever in the currency be attempted, every one of us, who have monies either lodged in savings banks, or otherwise similarly invested, will, on hearing of such attempt, immediately turn such money into gold, and keep it so.

"We further congratulate you, sir, on the passing of the Reform Bill, inasmuch as it will inevitably bring about, in the fulness of time, the success of those great measures of which you, during a long life, have been the most able and most unwearied advocate. Your admission into Parliament, we have no doubt, will be one of the consequences of that bill; and we shall esteem your advocacy in Parliament of those great measures which you have so long advocated out of it, as the surest evidence that the reform, which we have hailed as real, is real indeed.

"We wish you, sir, health and happiness, and that you may have the felicity of witnessing, and carrying into effect, that full consummation of national regeneration; to the success of which you have been, by your writings in our opinion, the greatest contributor.

"*Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 19, 1832.*"

Jonathan Wooler  
Eneas Mackenzie  
A. Turnbull  
John Wright  
James Richardson  
William Headley  
Benjamin Thew, jun.  
Thomas Hoggett  
G. Bagnall  
James Thompson  
John Harley  
Henry Sibbet  
James Dow  
Henry Hart, Hexham  
George Hutton  
William Dent  
Junius Mackenzie  
Henry Weir  
William Foster  
John Etridge Wilkinson  
John Wilson  
Charles Larkin  
W. Davie Wright  
John Carr  
Thomas Alderson  
William Charlton  
Robert Dixon  
Thompson Pearson  
John Winter  
Thomas Brown  
William Hodgson  
George Abbutt  
William Tweedy  
John Hodgson  
John Dixon  
Thomas Robson

Mark Wardle  
 John Fenton  
 William Gilchrist  
 Metcalf Ross  
 Arthur Weir  
 George Spencer  
 William Wright  
 B. C. Wright  
 Moses Marshall Young  
 Edward Fleming  
 William Campbell  
 Joseph Thew  
 John Gray  
 Richard Haddrick  
 Elihu Robinson  
 Hugh Brennan  
 Nicholas Walker  
 John Hewison  
 Edward Elliott  
 R. H. Wright  
 James Kirker  
 William Blacklock  
 John Paterson  
 Henry Robson, printer  
 David Jackson  
 Robert Bone  
 John Headlem  
 Thomas Tucker  
 Henry Scott  
 John Lister, jun.  
 Robert Atkinson  
 Robert Lister, jun.  
 James Scott  
 Oswald Robson  
 John Todd  
 Thomas Burdon  
 Nicholas Andrews  
 Robert Haswell  
 Charles P. Rippon  
 Hugh Wilson  
 William W. Wilson  
 George Gray  
 William Bowts  
 William Walker  
 Thomas Hawdon

Christopher Brennan  
 John Wardropes  
 John Bainbridge  
 George Hall  
 George Nicholson  
 William Hymers  
 John Lister  
 Isaac Tucker  
 Robert Lister  
 Isaac Tukes, sen.  
 William Joyce  
 John Nixon  
 James Beydon  
 Michael Robson  
 William Humble  
 John Robson  
 John Renton  
 James Hann  
 William Hodgson  
 William Bainbridge  
 George Mather  
 John Donkin  
 James Liddell  
 Robert Jackson  
 William Heslop  
 William Gibson  
 William Wilson  
 John Hanning  
 William Tucker  
 John Tucker  
 Mark Maddison  
 Ebenezer Sinclair  
 Andrew Naylor  
 William Holmes  
 Robert Pratt  
 Robert Jobling  
 David Scott  
 Robert Moody  
 Andrew Kay  
 John Gray  
 Richard Mort  
 John Hiedspeth  
 William Mather  
 Thomas Watson  
 John Pyle



William Summers  
 William White  
 William Watson  
 S. Jopling  
 J. Handyside  
 Joseph Palley  
 L. Haslam, of Widdrington  
 H. Haslam  
 W. L. Murphy  
 Thomas Youngson  
 William Haswell  
 John Snow  
 John Gallon  
 George Cooper  
 John Emerson  
 William Hogg  
 James Blanckley  
 William Kidd  
 William Magnay  
 George Smith  
 John Wilson  
 William Mason  
 John Airey Robson  
 William Garret  
 Richard Long  
 Thomas Race  
 John Moore  
 Thomas Cree  
 John Aynsley  
 Hugh Wilson  
 William Marshall  
 Thomas Brown Nicholson  
 Robert Sutherland  
 Thomas Galloway  
 Thomas Thompson  
 Robert Wright  
 George Sayers  
 William Hall  
 James Church  
 George Wardle  
 W. B. Smith  
 John Hogg  
 Thomas Johnson  
 G. Andrews  
 Henry Silversides  
 Charles Winter

Robert Hogg  
 Thomas Burton  
 Joseph Laing  
 Robert Archer  
 John Reid  
 W. Shotton  
 Joseph Robson  
 Robert Rutherford  
 John Wilson  
 Charles Sobers  
 William Sobers  
 Thomas Bond  
 Mark Wardle  
 Thomas Snowdon  
 Henry Hogg  
 Thomas Wright  
 John Walker  
 James Rogers Williams  
 John Trotter  
 William Sinton  
 Henry Robertson  
 James Johnston  
 Christopher Liddell  
 Frederick Goodall  
 Thomas Snowdon  
 Joseph Routledge  
 Francis Fenwick  
 W. Newton  
 Thomas Walton  
 Robert Wright  
 Thomas Watkins  
 John Thompson  
 William Curtin  
 William Jamieson  
 Joseph Walton  
 Thomas Wilson  
 Thomas Neel  
 Robert Scott  
 Cuthbert Augustin Rumford  
 Matthew Oliver  
 R. Norrison  
 Thomas Waters  
 Nicholas Giles, jun.  
 Nicholas Thompson  
 John Young

William Ornsby  
 James F. Stewart  
 Henry Scott  
 Thomas Lowes  
 C. Jopling  
 William Rooke  
 John Latimer  
 John Walton  
 James Howe  
 Thomas Coalson  
 John Goodgen  
 John Farley  
 James Brannan  
 Thomas Moore  
 Thomas Monton  
 John Hawthorn  
 John Williams  
 William Mair  
 Christopher Elliott  
 John Douglas  
 Robert James Grant  
 William Gilchrist  
 Thomas Scott  
 Robert Wilson  
 John Ward  
 Robert Nicholson  
 John Gibson  
 Thomas Young  
 George Gaddeon  
 John Jenkins  
 Isaac Martin  
 Thomas Thomson  
 George Rumford  
 Thomas Saxon  
 George Wilkinson  
 Isaac Bickerstaff  
 A. Carnaby  
 Thomas Caraby  
 Thomas Thompson  
 George Richardson  
 John Sherwood  
 David Waldin  
 John Jordson  
 George Pringle  
 John Bates

Austin Cuthberts  
 Charles James  
 Ralph Carnaby  
 John Gray  
 Robert Munro  
 Charles Macnay  
 James Owen  
 George Thompson  
 William Thompson  
 John Ramsay  
 Joseph Fallow  
 George Thomas  
 John Patterson  
 Anthony Hodgson  
 James Thomson  
 Joseph Reed  
 Isaac Martinson  
 Thomas Brown  
 William Montgomery  
 William Barron  
 John Nugent  
 John Anderson  
 William Robinson  
 Joseph Nicholson  
 William Johnson  
 Thomas Gee  
 William Forsyth  
 Michael Rutter  
 Joseph Lamb  
 Charles Lamb  
 Robert Walton  
 Richard Lambert  
 Henry Howard  
 Thomas Ridley  
 William Soulsby  
 William Spence  
 Thomas N. Bowes  
 Samuel Kent  
 William Turner  
 Robert Dodds  
 Thomas Hedley  
 George Sterling  
 Henry Dees  
 Edward Brankston  
 William Wear  
 John Wilson



William Wright  
 Andrew Mather  
 John Veitch  
 George Guthrie  
 John Turnbull  
 William Guthrie  
 Ralph Turnbull  
 William Robson  
 William Johnston  
 Thomas Shadforth  
 Richard Stott  
 George Gibson  
 William Sniton  
 William Kirton  
 John Grey  
 Robert Haigh  
 George Richmond  
 John Nelson  
 William Warrior  
 John Gibroy  
 Francis Codling  
 John Wallace  
 John Robson  
 William Boag  
 William Andrews  
 William Walters  
 John Wattley  
 William Huntley  
 James Thompson  
 Joseph Paul  
 Joseph Wall  
 Matthew Hedger  
 John Brady  
 John Robinson  
 George Harrison  
 William Maffin  
 John Dryden  
 Adam Dickson  
 Thomas Blamire  
 Robert Morrow  
 John Anderson  
 R. Cush  
 Thomas Thompson  
 William Crawford  
 John Miller  
 John Dryden

Thomas Stevens  
 Thomas Bowman  
 Timothy Brown  
 Jonathan Miller  
 John Robinson  
 Matthew Heron  
 Joseph Corbitt  
 Lawrence Buckley  
 William Jons  
 George Davison  
 Samuel Chapman  
 William Galloway  
 John Curtis  
 John Cummins  
 Charles Thornton  
 James Mann  
 Edward Simpson  
 Thomas Wallace  
 William Walker  
 T. B. Calasea  
 John Angus  
 William Allhusen  
 John O'Connor  
 Hugh Trevor  
 Dennis Brennan  
 J. Elsbery  
 T. Boagey  
 J. Rowell  
 Thomas Carrick  
 John Williamson  
 B. Falcus  
 J. E. Taylor  
 William Grey  
 William Dent  
 John More  
 Phelin Dogherty  
 John Jackson,  
 Benjamin Ward  
 John Jemmison  
 Andrew Miller  
 Forster Burden  
 Patrick Kildrannan  
 Paul Kinlay  
 William Brown  
 Simon Logan  
 Lewis Gordon

John Clarke  
 Thomas Hobson  
 Samuel Oliver  
 William Potts  
 Michael Barratt  
 John Delonchery  
 Alexander Bomdelly  
 Thomas Parish  
 Henry Randall  
 Joseph Matthews  
 Michael Proctor  
 John Perrey  
 W. K. Lietch  
 Jonathan Lee  
 John Johnstone  
 Francis Wold  
 • Thomas Anderson  
 George Forster  
 Robert Clarke  
 Daniel Macguire  
 Gilbert Ward  
 Wilford Hanson  
 Christopher Lawson  
 E. Thwaites  
 Thomas Peters  
 Andrew Jones  
 Simon Coates  
 George Thompson  
 Henry Armstrong  
 K. Emmett  
 Anthony Tate  
 John Edwards  
 William James  
 James Gates  
 Henry Latouche  
 Michael Robson  
 William Hogg  
 Ephraim Dixon  
 Thomas Wild  
 Morgan Davis  
 William Denson  
 William Hancock  
 Charles Shipley  
 Thomas Pearson  
 — Ramsay  
 J. Longstaff

George Young  
 Thomas Styles  
 George Armstrong  
 Quintin Simpson  
 Thomas Friars  
 John Percy  
 John Dale  
 D. Howard  
 P. Elstob  
 Charles Shadforth  
 Thomas Shields  
 E. Dennison  
 John Landers  
 Oliver Smiles  
 Vincent Ogilvie  
 Thomas Young  
 Torguil M'Leod  
 Nathaniel Stukes  
 John Tindale  
 John Mason  
 Henry Rigg  
 Mark Wright  
 John Paget  
 Lionel Wood  
 Matthew Rigg  
 Francis Emilius Ashton  
 Rogers Edwards  
 Hector Wright  
 John Jones  
 William Chapman  
 Edward Cheap  
 Charles Wilmot  
 Edward Campbell  
 Lewis Clifford  
 Vileras Crom  
 George Young  
 James Devonport  
 Andrew Robinson  
 Thomas Scafe  
 William Ellison  
 John Joseph Fagan  
 John Dads  
 Thomas Hope  
 William Hope  
 Edward Soulsby  
 Samuel Soulsby



John Surtus  
 Jacob Brown  
 George Dotchin  
 James Shears  
 Henry Harrison  
 Charles Ellison  
 David John Leitch  
 Nichol Stenhouse  
 William Miles Boston  
 John Bowes Wright  
 Thomas Compton  
 John Maclaran  
 Alexander Ramsay  
 John Hodgson  
 Charles Tarlton  
 David Watson  
 William Watson  
 John Hogg  
 Saunders Tweedale  
 Bowes Wilson  
 Edward Johnson  
 John Preston  
 Thomas Adam Kinloch  
 William Jobson  
 Charles Atkinson  
 John Grey  
 Robert Stephenson  
 Andrew West  
 George William Hodges  
 Henry Davis  
 Cecil Wright  
 John Hume  
 Thomas Lietch  
 William Lietch  
 Anthony Tate  
 Charles Wilson  
 Thomas Tyle  
 Edward Smith  
 John Mac Lalan  
 Edward Godwin  
 William Wilson  
 James Anderson  
 J. Robinson  
 John Kinloch  
 G. Henderson  
 Edward Tinling

Luke Richardson  
 William Burke  
 Roger Holmes  
 William Turnbull  
 Henry Watson  
 Thomas Milbank  
 Robert Lietch  
 George Jackson  
 James Tate  
 Axum Fox  
 Salah Bootiman  
 Redmond Sarsfield  
 Richard Barker  
 Anak Smith  
 Denis Montrath  
 Maurice Fitzgerald  
 Alexander M'Donald  
 William Mark  
 Roger Montjoy  
 Hugh Morgan  
 Hoyle Stringer  
 Thomas Sniver  
 Joseph Harrison  
 John Jackson  
 Joseph Gible  
 George Hair  
 James Wilson  
 Thomas Stokoe  
 William Bramlery  
 John Reed  
 Joseph Salkeld  
 Thomas Storey  
 Alfred Jepson  
 Henry M'Farlane  
 Henry Harrison  
 William Metcalfe  
 Henry Waine  
 James Horner  
 William Warburton  
 William Jepson  
 John Witehead  
 John Catherall, sen.  
 Thomas Todd  
 William Fenwick  
 John Fenwick  
 John Wilson

John Wardwick  
 William Prudhoe  
 Robert Lawson  
 Edward Wardle  
 John Kennedy  
 John Purves  
 William Johnson  
 John Arrowsmith  
 Thomas Bails  
 John Bails  
 Robert Hewison  
 John Brown  
 John Hunter  
 Archibald Walker  
 Nich. Dixon  
 George Newby  
 Joseph Geust  
 John Robson  
 George Davison  
 Thomas Thompson  
 Alexander Collingwood  
 James Grey  
 William Cormack  
 Christopher Shiner  
 Benjamin Burkles  
 Thomas Jones  
 John Stueard  
 Ed. Minnikin  
 Richard Wood  
 George Liddle  
 Thomas Rasby  
 Andrew Young  
 Robert Story  
 John Plumber  
 Richard Marris  
 Michael Kennedy  
 Thomas Wilkinson  
 John Cowel  
 Thomas Wood  
 William Wardle  
 Taylor Story  
 Robert Story  
 Jacob Story  
 William Coats  
 A. Coats  
 Joseph Coats

Anthony Grinwell  
 Michael Grinwell  
 William Clark  
 Thomas Clark  
 Charles Patterson  
 John Story  
 Thomas Rosby  
 Joseph Rosby  
 John Rosby  
 John Plumber  
 Charles Plumber  
 Robert Plumber  
 William Plumber  
 Thomas Morris  
 George Morris  
 Richard Morris, jun.  
 Robert Morris  
 John Wood  
 William Cowel  
 Thomas Cowel  
 George Harrison  
 John Liddle  
 Thomas Morris, sen.  
 Henderson Morris  
 Matthew Morris  
 George Peal  
 Moses Willoby  
 Thomas Barkas  
 James Wright  
 George Simpson  
 James Miller  
 William Jevens  
 Robert Marshal  
 John Phillip  
 William Kelley  
 Adam Nixon  
 John Lockey  
 William C. Appleby  
 Thomas Soulsby  
 John Ritchardson  
 William Humble  
 R. Humble  
 James Barnet  
 Nicholas Higgins  
 Thomas Carrick  
 Robert Nixon



Alfred Robinson  
Benjamin Brown  
James Smith  
William Gibson  
John Moffet

THE following title and preface will speak for themselves, and I have only to add, that I have directed some of the pamphlets to be sent to OLDHAM, to MANCHESTER, to NEWCASTLE, and to EDINBURGH.

*The Mischiefs and Iniquity of Paper-Money, and of the present System of Banking and Funding; in three Letters, showing how Manufacturers have been brought to ruin, and their working-people brought to want and misery, by the joint operation of the taxes and the paper-money.*

BY JOHN FIELDEN.

#### PREFACE

BY WILLIAM COBBETT.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 22. September, 1832.

It will be recollected by the readers of the *Register*, that, early in February last, there was published in the *Register*, and was repeated the next week, a report of the speech made by Mr. JOHN FIELDEN at the dinner given to me at Manchester on the 30. of January last. That speech, on account of its intrinsic merits, attracted great attention all over the country; and, in Lancashire and Yorkshire especially, on account of the high reputation of the speaker, whether as to public and private virtue, or as to skill, experience, and every sort of excellence and eminence as a manufacturer.

That speech, however, striking, as it did, at the very root of the present system of banking and of funding; setting forth, as it did, the mischiefs and the iniquity of paper-money; showing, as it did, how, by these fraudulent means, master-manufacturers had been brought to ruin, and their working-people brought to want and misery by the joint operation of oppressive taxes

and of paper-money: that speech, setting forth these things in plain and simple language, and with a clearness of ideas that could not fail to implant the truths inculcated in it in the minds of its readers; that speech, so full of fairness towards the owners and cultivators of the land, so free from all local and trading partiality; that speech could not fail to stir the gall of the paper-money tribe, and particularly those of MANCHESTER, who had been, who were, and who still are, preying upon the distresses of the manufacturers, and taking part of the miserable meal from the working-people, and who, like all usurers, from the beginning of society to the present day, resemble those vermin which fatten upon diseased bodies of animals, or those other vermin which are seen on the branches of no trees but those which are blighted or perishing at the root.

There is, at MANCHESTER, a newspaper, called the *Guardian*, which, while its proprietors are the organs of these vermin, they are also their co-operators. The vermin were silent for some time; but at last, finding the effect which Mr. FIELDEN's speech was producing, they made, through the partial and polluted channel just mentioned, an attempt to decry that which they had at first hardly dared to look at. This attempt was made in the very vile publication before-mentioned, on the 18. of February. Mr. FIELDEN, thinking the opportunity favourable for more fully stating his opinions, and for producing proof of their truth, addressed three letters to the proprietors of the *Guardian*, in answer to their criticism on his speech. The two first they inserted, but the third they *refused to insert*, which was therefore published in the *Manchester and Salford Advertiser*. These letters bear date on the 21. of February, the 8. of March, and the 3. of April, 1832. During the time that they were publishing I was in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire, and they missed me; so that they never were inserted in the *Register*. I have now got copies of them; and I send them forth to the public, as more worthy

of general attention and study than almost any thing that I ever before sent from the press in my pretty nearly forty years of publishing. Here Mr. HUME and Sir HENRY PARNELL will learn the effects of what is called "*an expansion of the currency*;" here they will learn what "*benefits*" are conferred on trade by what they call the "*facilities*" of paper-money; here my Lord HOWICK will learn how the profits of trade and the comforts of the workmen are augmented by a "*cheap currency*;" and here his father, the First Lord of the Treasury, will learn, that if he have a mind (which I am not unjust enough to affect to believe) to foster this fraudulent system, until legitimate manufacturers, merchants, and ship-owners, aye, and land-owners, too, be swallowed up by bands of usurers, practising their frauds through this false and delusive instrument; if he have a mind that the working classes, their mental powers sharpened by their wants, and their angry passions pushed on to rage by a due sense of their wrongs, till, at one tremendous levy, they shall sweep away the laws, and make every estate the prize of the strongest; if my Lord GREY have a mind to do this, he will here learn, from the mildest and clearest accents of reason, and from the most ample experience, that he has only to listen to those who are now urging him on to seek relief for the country in fostering and extending the system of paper-money, banking, and funding.

That his Lordship and the public may have the whole matter fairly before them, I begin this compilation with Mr. FIELDEN's speech, made at MANCHESTER, on the 30. of January last. Then follows the criticism, before spoken of, made by the *Guardian* newspaper on that speech. Then come the THREE LETTERS of Mr. FIELDEN. It being desirable that some persons in every rank of life should possess this publication, I send it forth at the price of ONE SHILLING, having prefixed to it the foregoing title, which I think is the proper title, as it describes, pretty fully, the objects and the tendency of the publication.

WM. COBBETT.

TO THE  
PEOPLE OF MANCHESTER  
AND OLDHAM.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 24. Sept., 1832.

MY FRIENDS,

SINCE I wrote the last *Register*, I heard, at LEEDS, that which convinces me, that the player-man of the PRIGS is in regular pay of the THING up at London. I find that he was at HULL, after the last dissolution of Parliament, to defend the Whigs against the Radicals, who finally drove him away in as much disgrace as the wretched creature experienced at OLDHAM. He afterwards appeared at BRADFORD, in Yorkshire, with the intention of thwarting Mr. SADLER; and now he has been sent down to assist the POTTERS and the other PRIGS at MANCHESTER, and the *blue-cholera ruffians* at OLDHAM. With the *blue-cholera ruffians* we shall have to deal hereafter; for when we get a just Parliament there will be a long account of pounds, shillings, and pence, to settle with them. In the meanwhile, the PRIG party at Manchester, particularly the POTTERS, are making a pretty figure throughout the country! Little did their TADCASTER progenitors think of their attaining to such eminence. In the more than a thousand towns of Great Britain, there were, on Sunday the 23. of Sept., 1832, more than fifty thousand men laughing at them all at one and the same moment! So that they are become *famous*, at any rate, with somewhat the same sort of merit which obtained fame for the *youth* who set fire to the temple of DIANA: and a couple of *blithe* youths these POTTERS are! 'Tis pity that there is no VIRGIL alive to put into immortal verse, a description of the lovely persons of these amiable swains of the three golden balls. I find that I had been somewhat misinformed relative to the POTTER-peerage. TOM, I understand, did not intend to ground his pretensions on the precedent furnished in the case of SMITH CARRINGTON; but, at the time when the very *ample* batch was in contemplation, TOM ex-



pected to be one, as a matter of course, along with SERJEANT WILDE, DRAYTON the auctioneer, COCKEY DENMAN, that son of cleanliness, CHARLEY PEARSON, and my cats'-meat Lord Mayor. It is said that TOM was at a loss whether to take his title from TADCASTER, the place of his birth, or from his present place of country residence, which has long gone by the name of "PIPKIN-HALL." So that, if the *batch* had taken place, HOBHOUSE was, it is said, to have been BARON BUNG of the dominion of ARCOT; CHARLEY PEARSON, BARON BRASS, of *Soap-and-Water-Alley, City of London*; DRAYTON and WILDE were to have had titles arising out of *some places in Wales*; and TOM, after a great deal of difficulty in giving up the place of his birth, but resolved not to give up his family name, so famous, and so clearly descended from the Normans, resolved upon the style and title following: THOMAS BARON POTTER, of PIPKIN-PLACE, in the parish of PENDLETON, *Custos Rotulorum* of the three golden balls. "PIPKIN-PLACE" is a pretty and rather grand affair. It is situated on an eminence; it has *porters'-lodges* and everything indicative of the style-noble. It was to this mansion that TOM got the two little sons of his neighbour, Mr. CROFT, to give them fruit, and to pump out of them what was passing in their father's house, especially with regard to me. Faith! if TOM should be ennobled, he must take care how he plays these tricks, or the cudgelling he will get will not be exceeded by the receipts of any jackass in Lancashire. A letter from MANCHESTER informs me that these PRIGS are *exceedingly galled* at Mr. WHITTLE's letter to BAXTER. I dare say that it made them scratch where they did not itch; but if that be the case, I would advise them to cut their nails pretty short, or, before *I have done with them*, I will make them tear off their skins, if not the very flesh from their bones. What! my honest and sincere friends, are these mean and spiteful and dastardly creatures; these false pretenders to patriotism; these base and creeping tools of a greedy and unprincipled faction in power; are these

reptiles to be suffered to *lie snugly behind the bush*, and thence to fire off their hired and brazen ruffians at me? Are they to be the feeders and drenchers, and, *in secret*, the pot-companions of this player-man; and are they not to be answerable for the infamous and insolent lies which he is putting forth? Are they to pass for *gentlemen* while they are thus acting the part of the dirtiest blackguards on earth? Oh, no, none but a very stupid dog flies at the stick, instead of flying at the hand that wields it. This wandering player is a mere stick in the hands of these spiteful PRIGS. To the PRIGS, therefore, will I betake myself; them will I drag out from their hiding-places; on them will I lay the lash till I make them afraid to put their heads out of their windows or their doors. For anything that they might have done under their own names and in their own persons, I could have forgiven them; but, for the baseness of thrusting forward this tool to calumniate the man whom they had praised and caressed, keeping themselves out of sight and disowning the tool, there is no degree of punishment nor degradation that can be too great.

Having been by nature favoured with a rather thick skin, TOM, comforting himself with the profits of the concern at the three golden balls, may still enjoy his retirement at "PIPKIN-PLACE." But oh, my good fellows of WIGAN, Dick, who is "eloquenter," you know, will have to go up to *London*, there to face me in his proper person, and not in the brass of a mountebank actor! Oh! what a fuss there will be when the members for Lancashire shall enter the house! What a buzz! "Which is *he*? which is DICK?" "There (don't point, for God's sake); that is *he*: that's the great Richard!" "The devil it is," says one: "Why he has got a head like one of the three golden balls!" "No matter," says another; "it is the contents of the head; it is that which 'cometh out of the man' as ST. PAUL" says.

But description is impossible; and when DICK shall rise to speak, what "intensity" of expectation! What more

than HIBERNIAN "*intensity!*" Hush! gently moving round will seem to say, "Dumb be every tongue, palsied, for the time, every hand and every foot." DICK speaks. Oh, God! the words come out, not like bits of paper that they wet with their spittle, and put into an alder pop-gun; not point blank, like bullets or slugs out of the mouth of a blunderbuss; nor like the sort of hasty-pudding joggled out of the split of a paper-making machine; but, out of his conveniently distended orifice of utterance, the words will proceed in an unbroken course, in easy, mellifluent folds, just like the cotton that so beautifully issues out of the mouth of the tin funnel of a spinning-jenny, and having in them much about as much sense, as you would be able to discover by an analysis of the result of two hours' work of one of those funnels!

Ah! DICK, when you were exultingly showing your canvass-book at BOLTON, the other day, and bragging, that *nothing could prevent your being elected for WIGAN*, you seemed to have forgotten that *the being elected* was not the "be and the end all." You seem to have forgotten the couplet of HUDIBRAS:

"What mighty mischiefs do environ  
The man that meddles with cold iron!"

And had you recollected this, you would have perceived that to meddle with elections, and to hire mountebanks to assist you, was pretty nearly as dangerous as that of meddling with cold iron. When the people of WIGAN shall be made thoroughly acquainted with your character and conduct, especially your conduct in the affair of this mountebank, I cannot believe that they will have the baseness to elect you: and, if they should do it, you shall do your duty; you shall vote for the repeal of the malt-tax, and the abolition of tithes; though you hypocritically pretend to believe that I go too far, *you shall go as far as I*, or you shall never dare to show your face at WIGAN again, as long as there are mud, dead dogs and cats, or rotten eggs, left upon the face of the earth.

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. As many of the Cobbettites in various parts of the kingdom must wish to *remonstrate* with these PRIGS at MANCHESTER, it may be convenient for them to be informed, that TOM POTTER's address is at "Pipkin-place, Pendleton, near Manchester," or, at the sign of the three golden balls in that town. The latter, however, is merely *figurative*; the former is literal and substantial. "PIPKIN-PLACE, MANCHESTER," is as well known as "*Balm of Gilead Lodge*" is in the neighbourhood of LIVERPOOL.

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### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 24. Sept, 1832.

MY FRIENDS,

I LEARN from the newspapers, that you propose to elect Mr. WAKLEY as one of your members in the reformed Parliament. I sincerely hope that you will do it: it is of the greatest importance that you should do it: scarcely one man in the whole kingdom who is so fit for the post as he is; he has knowledge, ability, resolution, and readiness. Hoping that you will succeed in this most laudable undertaking, I remain

Your faithful friend  
and most obedient servant,  
WM. COBBETT.

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### CURIOUS LIBEL AFFAIR.

THE following account, which I take from the *Leeds Patriot* of the 15. of September, ought to attract *the attention of the Parliament!* Here was Mr. FOSTER put to an expense of a hundred and twenty pounds, ready to prove that he had done no wrong, deprived of a trial, and compelled to *pay his own costs*, though he had done nothing wrong. I shall return another time to this subject; for here we see, that any



man may be ruined, and perfectly innocent of offence all the while.

## YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

### NISI-PRIUS COURT.

#### LIBEL CASE.—THORPE V. FOSTER.

This case came on on Thursday afternoon, before a Special Jury; Mr. Serjeant Jones was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Starkie; counsel for the defendant, Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Hall; but the learned Serjeant had only just commenced when he was stopped by the Judge, who requested to know if there was no way of getting the matter settled without occupying the court and the jury with such a pitiful case. Serjeant Jones said the object of the plaintiff was to clear himself from the imputation of cruelty as a master, and if defendant would admit that he did not impute cruelty to him, he would consent to withdraw a juror.

Mr. BLACKBURN—My client never did impute cruelty to the plaintiff, nor does the imputed libel say so.

The JUDGE—The plaintiff may go home quite satisfied as to his character.

Serjeant JONES—We want nothing more.

Mr. BLACKBURN—Then we take a verdict.

Serjeant JONES—No; we move that a juror be withdrawn.

Mr. BLACKBURN—You had better go on.

The JUDGE—My opinion is that a juror be withdrawn.

Mr. BLACKBURN—The defendant only replied to a letter imputing improper motives to him, and we had rather go on.

The JUDGE—I have given you my opinion, but go on.

Serjeant JONES—No, my Lord; we are satisfied with my learned Friend's admission.

Mr. BLACKBURN—My Lord, we have made no admissions; they only exist in the fertile mind of my learned Friend.

The DEFENDANT—I have been held up through the country as a libeller, and beg for trial.

The JUDGE—Let us proceed.

Serjeant JONES—No, my Lord; we are satisfied.

Mr. BLACKBURN—But we are not; nevertheless my client must bow to the opinion of the bench.

The JUDGE—I have given you my opinion, but am ready to go on.

Serjeant JONES—No, my Lord; we are satisfied with my learned Friend's admission.

Mr. BLACKBURN—We have made no admission.

The JUDGE—Shall we go on?

Mr. BLACKBURN—My client is anxious to proceed, but not against the opinion of the court.

When, after all the uproar about this mighty affair, a juror was withdrawn, contrary to the wishes of the defendant, who in a case of this kind was of necessity controlled by the opinion of the bench. The damages were laid at 500*l*.

### THE LIBEL AFFAIR.

In another part of this paper will be seen the result of the action against us for imputed libel; and, in the name of the boasted liberty of Englishmen—in the name of common impartiality and fairness—but, more particularly, in the name of the press generally, we protest against the treatment we have received, as contrary in principle to every recorded opinion regarding the administration of justice. What are the facts of the case? The Editor of this Journal has advocated with all his heart and soul Mr. Sadler's Factory Bill—he has addressed thousands and tens of thousands on behalf of this measure of Christian precept and common humanity, at Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Huddersfield, the great county meeting at York, Halifax, and several other places, in company with some of the best and wisest men their country can boast of possessing,—and how is he repaid? An obscure and presuming individual had the impertinence to impugn the motives of those gentlemen who were advocating this great measure, and wrote a letter in the *Leeds Mercury*, challenging them to the truth of what forsooth he calls their "declamation." The challenge is accepted,

and in two days a notice of prosecution from the man's attorney arrives; a cutting question is complained of as libellous, after his own most libellous letter against the advocates of the Factory Bill; and after his boasting challenge, the only arguments he possesses are *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*. He brings us into court, and we are ready to prove by twenty witnesses the truth even of our innuendo in the question complained of; but he will not proceed; puts on an air of amicability; will give up his pretended five hundred pounds damages and withdraw if we will say he is not an inhuman master; we reply we never did say so, and beg he will proceed to trial, when his counsel say they are satisfied; the Judge, with the most correct feeling, but not knowing our defence, thinks it also the best; the counsel all tired, it being about the last cause; the special jury wondering why the devil they were brought to York to try such a case; the defendant begging and entreating that the trial shall go on; his counsel thinking it better not, after the opinion of the judge; and thus a juror is withdrawn, the defendant saddled with heavy costs, for what he cannot comprehend as an offence, as he remains quite sure what he wrote was not a libel. And this is the boasted "*liberty of the press*." Any man who is the proprietor of a public journal is liable to be ruined by persons labouring for a little popularity on any subject. Such persons have only to bluster, look big, and write a ridiculous letter, challenge anybody or anything, and then pounce upon the acceptor of their challenge with the iniquitous law of libel. We, however, as public journalists, cannot help ourselves, and our only remedy and protection is, the sympathy of our friends, and the scorn of the public against such proceedings.

### CROMPTON POLITICAL UNION.

CROMPTON is one of the townships of the borough of OLDHAM. That the haughty and insolent may see whether the working classes be fit to choose

members of Parliament, I am about to insert here the laws of the *Political Union* of this township; and then I defy the whole six hundred and fifty-eight of the present House of Commons to produce anything to surpass this writing, whether in wise views, knowledge of principles of legislation, or in manner of expression; and in justice to myself, that this UNION consists of one of the townships of those who intend me to have the honour of being one of their representatives.

*The Objects, Laws, &c., of the Crompton Political Union, agreed to on Wednesday, the 20. June, 1832, at a Meeting of the Committee appointed for carrying the same into effect.*

#### DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

The members of the Crompton Union, convinced that forgetfulness of and contempt for the rights of man, in a municipal state of society, are the only causes of the crimes and misfortunes of the world, have resolved to proclaim their sacred and unalienable rights, in order that they, by comparing the acts of the Government with the ends of every social institution, may never suffer themselves to be oppressed and degraded by tyranny—that the people may always have before their eyes the basis of their liberty and happiness—the magistrates the rule of their conduct and duty—and legislators the object of their appointment. They therefore acknowledge and proclaim to the world the following declaration of the RIGHTS OF MAN:

- I. The end of society is the PUBLIC GOOD, and the institution of Government is to secure to EVERY INDIVIDUAL the enjoyment of his rights.
- II. The rights of man in society are, liberty, equality before the laws, security of his person and property, and the full enjoyment of the produce of his labour.
- III. Liberty is that power which belongs to a man of doing every thing that does not infringe upon the right of another. Its principle is nature; its rule justice; its protection the law; and its moral limits are de-



fined by this maxim, *Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.*

- IV. The law is the free and solemn expression of the public will : it ought to be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes.
- V. The right of expressing one's thoughts and opinions, either by the press or in any other manner ; the right of assembling peaceably ; and the free exercise of worship, cannot be forbidden.
- VI. Instruction is the want of all : society and government ought, therefore, to do all in their power to favour the progress of reason and truth, and to place instruction within the reach of all.
- VII. A people have always the right of revising, amending, and changing their constitution : one generation cannot subject to its laws the future generation.
- VIII. Every adult member of society has an equal right to nominate those who legislate for the community ; thereby concurring through his representatives in the enactment of the laws.
- IX. Oppression is exercised against the social body when ONE of its members is oppressed ; oppression is exercised against EACH MEMBER when the social body is oppressed.
- X. When a Government violates the right of the people, resistance becomes the most sacred and the most indispensable of duties.

#### CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of this Union is essentially popular.

It admits as equal members all persons whatever whose names shall be registered in the books of the Union, so long as they shall conform to its rules and regulations.

It holds all its members eligible to office by right, and selects from its own body its own officers and managers, recognising only the following simple, rational, politic, and just principles in the determination of its choice ;

namely, *virtue, intelligence, and capacity for the performance of duties.*

It confides the administration of its government to a general committee, which committee derive their authority exclusively from the written and published laws of the Union, conformably to its letter and spirit.

That for every twenty members throughout the Union, one person to be elected yearly, to sit on the general committee or political council, five of whom, when met, shall form a quorum : they shall appoint their chairman at every meeting, and be empowered to elect a secretary and treasurer yearly, subject to the approval of the majority of the members of the Union.

That no business shall be brought before the meetings of the Union unless it first be submitted to the committee and receive its sanction. All persons having motions to bring forward shall give notice to the committee one week previous to the time of their discussion.

Two of the committee at least shall attend every general meeting.

They shall engage meeting rooms for the whole, or any part of their members.

They shall be empowered to nominate to the Union, for its approval or rejection, a list of such persons as may be recommended to them as fit for class-leaders or collectors, to the amount for one for every twenty-five members of the Union, or thereabouts.

They shall meet the class-leaders or collectors quarterly, to receive the subscriptions or collections of the members, and see them handed over to the treasurer.

They shall conduct their proceedings openly, before as many of the members as can be conveniently accommodated with room to witness their proceedings, and shall give every facility to the gentlemen of the press, or persons invested with government authority.

It declares a fund or capital essential to its strength and prosperity, it therefore imposes upon all its members, the obligation of contributing a sum not less than *threepence* per quarter, payable in advance ; such fund to be exclusively applied to the interests of the

Union, and the promotion of its objects. But should a greater sum be required to meet any pressing exigency, the committee may call a general meeting of the members, to raise such subscription to a sum not exceeding *one shilling* per quarter.

The election of the committee shall be by a show of hands.

#### OBJECTS OF THE CROMPTON UNION.

1. The objects of the COMPTON UNION are,—First, to avail itself of every opportunity, in the progress of society, for securing, by degrees, those things specified in the preceding declaration of the rights of man.

2. To obtain for every man, unrestricted by unjust and partial laws, the full value of his labour, and the free disposal of the produce of his labour.

3. To support, as circumstances may determine, by all just means, every fair and rational opposition against the combination and tyranny of masters or their work-people, whenever either shall seek unjustly to influence the wages of labour, the character of which proceedings, in the estimation of the Union, shall be deemed vexatious and oppressive.

4. To obtain for Scotland and Ireland as effectual a reform as the bill which has recently passed into a law gives to England, so far as the different circumstances under which the three countries are placed may warrant; to give the whole a fair and impartial trial, and if it does not, in the first session of Parliament, give evident proof of its efficiency to produce a large reduction of taxes, and to secure to the people a cheap and good government, then to obtain a further extension of the suffrage; a shortening of Parliaments to a period not exceeding three years, and vote by ballot.

5. To prepare addresses, petitions, and remonstrances to the King and the two Houses of Parliament, when necessary, respecting the restoration and preservation of public rights; to procure the abolition of all injurious monopolies; the repeal of all taxes that press most heavily on the labouring classes; the repeal of taxes which affect the

press and prevent the dissemination of knowledge; in short, to procure the repeal of all bad laws, and the enactment of good laws; and for this purpose to promote, by all lawful means, the return of upright and capable representatives of the people, at the first election under the Reform Bill.

6. To promote peace, union, and concord among all classes of people, and to guide and direct the public mind, into uniform, peaceful, and legitimate operations; instead of leaving it to waste its strength in loose, desultory, and unconnected exertions.

7. To collect and organize the peaceful expression of public opinion, so as to bring it to act upon the Houses of Parliament, in a just and effectual way.

8. To concentrate into one focus a knowledge of moral and political economy, that all classes of society may be enlightened by its radiation; this Union feeling assured that the submission of the people to misrule and oppression, arises from the absence of sound, moral, and political knowledge amongst the mass of the community.

9. To avoid all private or secret proceedings, all concealment of any of the views or objects of the Union, and to facilitate, for all persons invested with legal authority, a full and constant access to all the books, documents, regulations, and proceedings of the Union.

#### MEANS OF OBTAINING THESE OBJECTS.

The means proposed are:

1. By the creation of a fund, constituted by an equal subscription of all the members of the Union, and by donations.

2. By convening frequent meetings of the Union, for the purpose of agitating such measures as may relate to the principles specified in the declaration of rights; in the constitution, and in the objects of the Union.

3. By the instrumentality of the public press.

4. By the publication and dissemination of pamphlets, tracts, &c., &c.

5. By the active talent, zeal, and in-



dustry of the representatives of the Union, in the members of the general committee of the Union; and by such other means as may be deemed advisable.

#### GOVERNMENT.

1. The management of the affairs of the Union are intrusted to the general committee.

2. All persons desirous of becoming members of the Union must be proposed by some member of the committee, and his election will rest with the committee, who shall have power to expel any member, either from the committee or the Union; such member having the right of appeal to a general meeting.

3. The committee appoint collectors from among themselves, to receive the subscriptions of members; and the subscription shall be paid by the collectors to the persons appointed by the Union.

4. Every officer of the Union shall keep a true and proper account of all business transacted by him relative to the affairs of the Union, and a copy of such accounts shall be delivered to the secretary of the Union.

5. The members of the Union shall meet yearly, or whenever called upon by the general committee, or by a requisition signed by not less than forty of the members.

6. The general committee shall submit a report every three months to a meeting of the members of the Union; which quarterly report shall state the amount of receipts and expenditure, the balance of cash in hand, the increase or decrease of members, the nature of their correspondence, and the general results of their labours.

7. The accounts of the Union shall be examined every quarter by three auditors, who are not on the committee, to be chosen by the members from amongst themselves; the said auditors to possess the power of demanding all receipts, vouchers, and necessary explanations from the committee and servants of the Union.

8. All books, documents, &c. in the

possession of officers of the Union, shall be produced when demanded by a general committee

9. The accounts of the Union shall be open to the inspection of the members at all reasonable times, whenever such inspection does not interfere with the progress of business.

10. That each member of the Union pay a half-penny for his card of admission, which must be produced, if required, at every general meeting.

11. That any member of the Union be allowed to introduce a stranger to any meeting, by previously obtaining the consent of two members of the committee; such stranger, however, to take no part in the proceedings of the meeting, except by consent of the meeting.

12. That all bills for payment be examined by the committee, and no money whatever shall be paid until the committee have so determined.

13. No person shall be allowed to enter any meeting of the Union or its committees who may be intoxicated; and every member is fully expected to do all in his power to promote temperate habits among his fellow-workmen.

#### DUTIES OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

1. To obey the laws of the land; and where they cease to protect the rights, liberties, and interests of the community, to endeavour to get them changed by just, legal, and peaceful means ONLY.

2. To present themselves at all general meetings of the POLITICAL UNION, as far as they conveniently can; to conduct themselves peaceably and legally at such meetings, and to depart to their respective homes as soon as the chairman shall leave the chair.

3. To choose only just, upright, and able men, as members of the political council or general committee, and to dismiss them, and elect others in their stead, whenever they shall cease to watch over and defend *the rights, liberties, and true interests of all classes of the people.*

4. To obey strictly all the just and legal directions of the political council, as soon as they shall be made public, and so far as they can legally and conveniently be obeyed.

5. To bear in mind that the strength of our society consists in the *PEACE, order, unity, and LEGALITY*, of our proceedings; and to consider all persons as enemies who shall, in any way, invite or promote violence, discord, or division, or any illegal or doubtful measures.

#### DUTIES OF MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL COUNCIL.

1. To endeavour to the utmost of their power, to carry into effect the *objects* of the *Political Union*, by every just, legal, and peaceful means.

2. To use none other than just, legal, and peaceful means.

3. To seek no private objects of their own, and to use the funds of the society solely in promoting the objects of the society.

4. To watch closely the proceedings of the legislature, and to present petitions and remonstrances to the crown and legislative bodies, whenever the rights, liberties, and interests of the lower and middle classes of the community are invaded; or whenever they can be restored or secured.

5. To endeavour to devise the means of preserving the peace and order of this town and neighbourhood, during any political convulsions which may be brought upon the country, through the distress occasioned by the mismanagement of public affairs.

### SEIZURES FOR TITHES.

PARISH OF SAINT GILES, WITHOUT  
CRIPPLEGATE.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS,

WITH the hope and belief that some beneficial results will follow an appeal to the House of Commons, constituted of the true representatives of the people, as I trust the next Parliament will be, I have made up my mind to resist to

the utmost, the unjust and oppressive exaction of *tithes*. In pursuance to this resolve I have allowed the Reverend Vicar, W. HOLMES, to *distrain* and remove my goods from my house, to satisfy, in part, his *excessive demand* of 1,800*l.* per annum, as *compensation* for *tithes*.

I most cheerfully subscribe to the opinion, "*That every religious association ought to depend for support on the voluntary contributions of its members;*" but our case is one of such *peculiar hardship*, that I beg your careful perusal of the following *facts*, and then leave you to say, whether you will "*go, and do likewise.*"

In 1802 the Rev. W. HOLMES was presented to the vicarage of this parish, at which time the customary payment for tithes did not exceed 400*l.* per annum, subject to all taxes, expenses of collection, stamps, &c. &c. he therefore undertook the "*cure*" of our souls with this knowledge. Eight years after, in 1810, he demanded an advance of tithes, under the statute 37 Hen. VIII. cap. 12, which allowed 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound in those parishes *only* which were liable to a composition, made 36 Hen. VI. of 3*s.* 5*d.* in the pound; thus the act, 37 Hen. VIII. was passed to relieve the citizens from the exactions of a *rapacious clergy*, and to reduce the demand from 3*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*; but, observe, this statute did not apply to any parish that paid *less* than 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound, as will appear by the following clause:

"Provided also, and it is decreed, "That where a less sum than after 16½*d.* in the 10-shilling rent, or less sum than 2*s.* 9*d.* in the 20-shilling rent, hath been accustomed to be paid for tithes, that then in such places, the said citizens and inhabitants shall pay but only after such rate as hath been accustomed."

At the time this act passed, the customary payment for tithes in this parish, was about 3*d.* in the pound, and, consequently exempt from any claim under the act. In 1724, a worthy inhabitant carried on a contest on this point, with a *wolf in sheep's clothing*, the then vicar of this parish, when after seven years



litigation, and passing through the Exchequer Court, the King's Bench, the House of Lords, and the Court of Chancery, *our customary payment was confirmed by a decree in Chancery.*—See *Bennett* against *Trepas*, Vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate. Gwillimon Tithes, p. 633.

With all the above evidence in this case before the eyes of WILLIAM HOLMES, he pressed his demand under the very statute that exempted us.

To accomplish this object, it was necessary to use a degree of *clerical cunning*, worthy of the *state teachers of the doctrines of the humble Jesus*; actions were commenced against several individuals, some of whom would have fought the battle, but the then *select vestry* proposed the payment to be increased to 1s. in the pound; this sum, R. L. JONES, Esq. has many times stated at meetings in the church, the Vicar had said, he would be satisfied with during his incumbency.

Now, pray fix your attention on what follows:

A customary payment, if departed from, after a certain number of years, is lost; and in 1826 the time had arrived, by the departure from the custom, when it afforded us no further protection against his demand of 2s. 9d. in the pound, which he then made. We had thus, through the agency of the *select vestry*, lost our legal protection, and were placed between an avaricious clergy and a boroughmongering legislature, who were constantly taxing the people for the support of their *pauper relatives*. Under these circumstances the act of Parliament was obtained, by which the *Reverend* Vicar claims to receive the enormous sum of 1,800*l.* per annum, "free and clear from all deductions, and exempt from all taxes, rates, and assessments whatsoever, parliamentary, parochial, or otherwise."

Is it, then, too much to say, that *this act is unjust and oppressive*, and that we ought by every means in our power to endeavour to get it repealed? The whole of this statute, 7th of Geo. IV. will show the character of the parties who forced it on us; but one clause in

particular I cannot help noticing, for the clergy who have had to do with it, have *kindly* inserted a proviso, that if any of the flock are so poor as not to be able to provide fleece sufficient for his demand, they shall be provided with a habitation for, at least, three months, in one of his Majesty's jails. The following is an extract from clause 14:

"In case after such distress, the proceeds thereof shall not be sufficient to pay such assessments, with the arrears due thereon, and all the said costs, charges, and expenses, then and in every such case, upon information given to any justice of the peace for the city, it shall be lawful for any such justice to issue a warrant under his hand for the apprehension of any such person or persons making default in the payment of such assessments, and to commit such person or persons to the common jail, or house of correction of the said city, there to remain without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding the space of three calendar months."

Do you not think that eternal gratitude is due to the parties, for this specimen of their *godly and Christian kindness*? I fear that my free thoughts are awfully heterodox, for I cannot help thinking, that the Christianity taught now by the practice of the clergy, is not the Christianity taught by its Founder, when that divine and beautiful exclamation was made, "*I was in prison, and ye visited me.*"

I understand there has been issued during this year about 200 summonses and 42 warrants of distress for tithes in this parish; but that I may not tire your attention, I will now conclude, although not for want of matter, for more anon, but suffice it now to say, that I am ready to prove the above facts at the bar of the House of Commons, or in any court of justice.

Yours, faithfully,

JOSEPH NEWELL.

32, Whitecross-street,  
Sept. 24, 1832.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

THIS book is now published, and is for sale at *Bolt-court*, and at the book-shops in general. So large and expensive a book, including forty-three maps, never was sold for less than twice the price before. Here all the new divisions of counties, and everything else relating to the new parliamentary distribution, is to be found in the smallest compass, and in an arrangement the most commodious. I here again insert **THE TITLE** and the explanatory preface. The reader will be astonished at the mass of matter; and when he sees the book, he will think that we are got into cheap times indeed, when such a book can be sold for twelve shillings. But it was my desire to bring it within the compass of book-clubs of the working people.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY  
OF ENGLAND AND WALES;

## CONTAINING

The names, in Alphabetical Order, of all the Counties, with their several Subdivisions, into Hundreds, Lathes, Rapes, Wapentakes, Wards, or Divisions; and an Account of the Distribution of the Counties into Circuits, Dioceses, and Parliamentary Divisions.

## ALSO,

The names (under that of each County respectively), in Alphabetical Order, of all the Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and Tithings, with the Distance of each from London, or from the nearest Market Town, and with the Population, and other interesting particulars relating to each; besides which there are

## MAPS;

First, one of the whole country, showing the local situation of the Counties relatively to each other; and, then, each County is also preceded by a Map, showing, in the same manner, the local situation of the Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

## FOUR TABLES

Are added; first, a Statistical Table of all the Counties, and then three Tables, showing the new Divisions and Distributions enacted by the Reform-Law of 4th June, 1832.

## EXPLANATORY PREFACE.

THAT space and time, which, in prefaces, are usually employed in setting forth the objects and the utility of the

work, I shall here employ in describing the contents of this work, and in explaining certain parts of it, which, I think, may stand in need of explanation; in doing which, I shall proceed in the order in which the matters lie before me.

I. The book begins with a **GENERAL ACCOUNT** of England and Wales; **FIRST**, stating the geographical situation, the boundaries, the extent, and the population of the whole country; **SECOND**, showing how the country is divided into **COUNTIES**, and into their subdivisions, this part being accompanied with a *map*, showing how the counties are locally situated relatively to each other; **THIRD**, showing how the counties are distributed into **CIRCUITS**, and pointing out the assize-towns in the several circuits; **FOURTH**, showing how the counties, or parts of counties, are distributed into **DIOCESSES**; and, **FIFTH**, showing how the counties are now divided for **PARLIAMENTARY PURPOSES**.

II. After this comes an **INDEX TO THE DICTIONARY**, containing the names, in alphabetical order, of the *cities, boroughs, market-towns, villages, hamlets, and tithings*, in all the counties, and having, against the name of each, the name of *the county*, under which the particulars relating to each place will be found.

III. **THE DICTIONARY**. Here the *English counties*, in alphabetical order, come first; and then the *Welsh counties*, in the same order. Then, under each county, come the names of all the cities, boroughs, market-towns, villages, hamlets and tithings in that county. Immediately preceding the name of each county there is a map, describing the boundaries of the county, and pointing out the local situation of its cities, boroughs, and market-towns. Under the name of each county there is an account of its soil, extent, products, population, rental, poor-rates, and of all other the interesting particulars belonging to it; under the name of each city and other principal place, there is a history of it as far as regards matters of general interest or of great curiosity; and, wherever there was formerly a *monastic establishment*, the nature and value of it



are mentioned under the name of the place, whether that place be a city or hamlet. The *distance from London* is stated, in the case of cities, boroughs, and market-towns. And, in the case of the villages, hamlets, and tithings, their distances, and also their bearings, from the *nearest* city, borough, or market-town, are stated; and in all cases the population is stated. In places where there are *markets* or *fairs*, the days for holding them are stated, and mention is made of the commodities dealt in at the fairs. With regard to localities, it is not the great and well-known places, but the small and obscure places, of which we want a knowledge. How many scores of places have I received letters from, and there being no post-mark, or it being illegible, and it not being named in the date of the letter, have been unable to send an answer with any chance of its reaching its destination! Of how many places do we daily read in the newspapers, and in pamphlets and books, of which places we never before heard, of the local situation of which we know nothing; and yet, with regard to which, we, for some reason or other, wish to possess a knowledge! It was from the great and almost constant inconvenience which I experienced as to this matter, that induced me to undertake this most laborious work. For instance, if we were to read or hear something of a transaction at *Tilford*, how are we to know where *Tilford* is, and what sort of a place it is? We might, from some circumstance, learn that it was in the county of *SURREY*; but one should not know whether it were a town or village, or what it was, nor in what part of the county it lay. My book, in the *Index*, tells us that it is in *SURREY*; in the *Dictionary*, it tells us, that it is a *TITHING*, that it is in the parish of *FARNHAM*, and that *Farnham* is a *MARKET-TOWN*, distant therefrom in a *NW.* direction, that is, at 39 miles distance from *London*; and the *county-map* shows us, that this market-town lies at the *WESTERN EXTREMITY OF THE COUNTY*. In many cases it was unnecessary to state the distances of *hamlets*

and *tithings* from any other place; but in all such cases *the parish* (being city, borough, town, or village) is made known; which makes our knowledge on the subject quite minute enough. For instance, in the county of *SURREY*, *Bagshot* is a hamlet, the distance of which from *CHERTSEY*, the nearest town, is not stated; but the book tells us, that it is in the village and parish of *WINDLESHAM*, and that that village is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from *CHERTSEY*; so that here is nothing wanting. There now remain to be explained some things; which, if left unexplained, might lead to error. **FIRST**, under the name, in the *Dictionary*, of each county, is given the *number of parishes* it contains. This frequently leaves out *townships*, a great many of which have separate parochial jurisdiction; but it was impossible, in all cases, to come to a correct knowledge of the facts relating to this matter; and, therefore, *the parishes*, so called, have, in the statistical table as well as in the *Dictionary*, generally been taken as they stood in the official returns to Parliament. **SECOND**, as the *Dictionary part* was compiled before the *Reform-law* was passed, the *number of members of Parliament* returned by the several counties, cities, and boroughs, stands in this part of the book, according to the rotten-borough system; but this matter is amply set to rights in the tables, which are at the close of the book, and which it is now my business to describe.

**IV.** Next after the *Dictionary* comes a *STATISTICAL TABLE* (which is called *No. I.*); which states, against the name of each county in England, and against that of the whole of Wales, the following pieces of information; namely, its square miles, its acres of land; its number of parishes; number of market-towns; number of members of Parliament according to the *new-law*; number of former monastic establishments; number of public charities; number of parishes which have no churches; number of parishes the population of each of which is under a hundred persons; number of parishes which have no parsonage-houses; number of parishes in which the parsonage-houses are

unfit to live in; annual amount of the county poor-rates according to return of 1818, that being the last presented; number of paupers at that time; the annual rental of the county at the same time, no return having since been made; total population of the county according to return of 1821; number of houses in the county in 1821, no return on that subject having been made since; the proportion between the poor-rates and the rental of the county; the proportion between the number of paupers and the number of houses in the county; the county poor-rates in 1776, by way of comparison; the number of persons to each square mile in the county; the number of acres of land to each person in the county; the number of acres of land to each house in the county; the whole of the male population in 1821, no distinction, in this respect, having been made in the last return; number of agricultural families, handicraft families, and other families, all according to the return of 1821, no information of this sort being given in the last return; number of agricultural males in the county; number of able labourers; number of acres of land in the county to each of its able labourers! In a table like this, containing such a mass of figures, it was next to impossible to avoid, either in author or printer, something in the way of *error*, and *one*, and I believe only one, has been committed here; and that is, in the statement of the number of acres of land to each person and to each house in the county of Middlesex. As I firmly believe, that a fiftieth part as much really useful information was never before given in so small a compass; so am I quite sure, that a hundredth part as much was never before published at a similar price. This Table, the whole of which the reader sees at *two openings* of the book, has cost me, first and last, months of labour.

V. In TABLE No. II. we come to the new and important PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS. This Table again ranges the counties in their alphabetical order, and shows, at one view, the distribution of the country for

the purposes connected with the election of members to serve in Parliament (according to the act of 1832); naming the counties, describing the divisions (where there are divisions) in the counties, stating the places for holding the election courts, stating the polling places in each county or division of a county, naming the cities and boroughs in the county returning members to Parliament, and stating the number of members for each county, each division of the county, and each city and borough; and, finally, the whole number of members returned by each county.

VI. But as the *cities* and *boroughs* are, in the Table No. II. not accompanied by a statement of their population, TABLE No. III. gives them with their population in their new boundaries; and also the counties of England with their present population, separate from that of the cities and boroughs; and then the total population of each county, and the total number of members that each county is to return. WALES, for want of any return relative to it respecting these matters is given (as to its population) in this Table without the distinctions just mentioned.

VII. In order that no part of this most interesting and most memorable change, made by the Reform-law, may be left without information relative to it, and that information may be always at hand, Table No. IV. gives the names of all the rotten boroughs wholly cashiered, and also of those half-cashiered, by the Act of 4. June, 1832, together with the counties in which they are, *and the number of voters which they formerly had*, this being matter which never ought to be effaced from the minds of Englishmen.

Such is the book that I now present to my readers; and if it prove tiresome to them, I beseech them to think of what it must have been to its author! It has done one thing for me, at any rate: it has at last taught me, at the end of three-score years of labour, that there is *something that can fatigue*; and it is a truly curious fact that I am putting this on paper in the VERY ROOM in which Dr. JOHNSON wrote his



plaintive preface to the prodigious production of his patient toil.

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*From the LONDON GAZETTE,*

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1832.

**INSOLVENTS.**

BLACKSTONE, J. jun., Gainsford-street, Horslydown, lighterman.  
TARDREW, T., Carmarthen, chemist.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**

LOCKER, J., Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, grocer.

**BANKRUPTS.**

COBB, T., Banbury and North Newton, Oxfordshire, paper-maker.  
DENNIS, R., Westham, Essex, victualler.

FRY, J., Bath, carrier.

HOLMES, J., Liverpool, wine-merchant.

JACQUES, F., Kent-st. and Lambeth-walk, grocer.

LANE, J. jun., Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk, tailor.

MASCORD, W., Oxford, grocer.

SADLER, W., St. John-street, Clerkenwell, and Newgate-street, provision-merchant.

SCOTT, G., and J. Tomkinson, Birmingham, stationers.

SLOPER, J., Bath, shoemaker.

SMITH, E. O., Bucklersbury, merchant.

WALTON, J., Kingsthorp, Northamptonshire, maltster.

WITHERBY, J., and A. Foler, South Shields, Durham, ship-builders.

WOOLBERT, J. H., Southampton-row, Russell-square, jeweller.

YOUNG, H., Southampton, builder.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**

HARLEY, D. & Co., Edinburgh, spirit-dealers.

HOUSTON, D., Edinburgh, writer.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1832.

**INSOLVENT.**

ASHBY, G. and T., All Saints, Derbyshire, linen-drapers.

**BANKRUPTS.**

ATKINSON, G. W., Fenchurch-street, and Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, grocer.

BRITAIN, J., Ripon, Yorkshire, grocer.

FREESTUN, H. N., Monkton Coombe, Somersetshire, dealer.

HOLLINS, T., Salford, Lancashire, saddler.

LEES, W., Greenacres-moor, near Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

SHEAM, C., Widcombe and Lyncombe, Somersetshire, soap and barilla-manufacturer.

WATSON, G., Liverpool, publican.

**LONDON MARKETS.**

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 24.—We had a large supply of wheat this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but the demand being very slack, the trade was exceedingly heavy at a reduction of 2s. per qr., for even at that decline a considerable quantity remained on hand at the close of the market.

The arrival of barley from Suffolk and Kent was rather large; a few fine bright samples that were got in previous to the rain, were readily disposed of to the maltsters at from 37s. to 39s.; those that were a little stained were taken off by the distillers at from 32s. to 34s.; and the discoloured, grown, and mow-burnt sorts were sold for grinding at from 26s. to 32s., according to condition; several of the latter description came to hand in a very damp state.

White peas being in general request, and the supply small, have further advanced 2s.

per qr., and grey ones may be noted from 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer.

Although the arrival of oats was considerably less than for some time past, yet the trade continues in a very dull state, and the prices of last Monday were with difficulty obtained, even in small quantities, to necessitous buyers.

In beans and other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat .....	58s. to 60s.
Rye .....	33s. to 34s.
Barley .....	30s. to 33s.
— fine .....	36s. to 38s.
Peas, White .....	38s. to 40s.
— Boilers .....	38s. to 40s.
— Grey .....	37s. to 40s.
Beans, Small .....	38s. to 42s.
— Tick .....	32s. to 36s.
Oats, Potato .....	24s. to —s.
— Feed .....	21s. to 23s.
Flour, per sack .....	50s. to 55s.

#### PROVISIONS.

Bacon, Middles, new, 42s. to 46s. per cwt.	
— Sides, new ... 50s. to 54s.	
Pork, India, new ... 132s. 0d. to —s.	
Pork, Mess, new ... 77s. 0d. to —s. per barl.	
Butter, Belfast ... —s. to —s. per cwt.	
— Carlow ... 80s. to —s.	
— Cork ... 76s. to 80s.	
— Limerick ... 76s. to 78s.	
— Waterford ... 74s. to 76s.	
— Dublin ... 76s. to 78s.	
Cheese, Cheshire ... 52s. to 78s.	
— Gloucester, Double ... 52s. to 60s.	
— Gloucester, Single ... 40s. to 48s.	
— Edam ... 40s. to 48s.	
— Gouda ... 40s. to 46s.	
Hams, Irish ... 55s. to 80s.	

#### SMITHFIELD.—Sept. 24.

This day's supply of beasts and calves was great; of sheep and lambs, good; of porkers, limited. The trade, with beef and veal, was very dull; with mutton, lamb, and pork, somewhat brisk, at Friday's quotations.

Full two-fifths of the beasts were Irish, principally steers and heifers, from Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire; about one-fifth Lincolns and Durhams, chiefly from Leicestershire and the Lincolnshire sea marshes; one-fifth about equal numbers of Welch runts and Hereford steers and heifers, from our midland districts; and the remaining fifth about equal numbers of Devons, Scots, and Town's-end cows, with a few Staffords, &c. from different quarters.

Full two-thirds of the sheep and lambs appeared to be about equal numbers of Downes and Leicester half-breds; about a sixth Kents and Kentish half-breds; the remainder about equal numbers of old Leicesters and Lincolns, with a few pens of horned Welch, Aberdeenshires, Dorsets, &c.

Beasts, 3,357; sheep and lambs, 22,440; calves, 172; pigs, 210.

#### MARK-LANE.—Friday, Sept. 28.

The arrivals this week are good. The market dull, and prices rather lower.

#### THE FUNDS.

3 per Cent. }	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Cons. Ann. }	84½	84½	83½	83½	83½	83½

Just published, by Keating and Brown, Paternoster-row, and Haddon and Fenton, Colchester, price 5s,

**THE PILGRIM'S WAY-BOOK;** being an Inquiry into the Moral and Physical Conditions of a Healthy Life and Happy Old Age: with Household Prescriptions. By T. FORSTER, F.L.S., M.D., F.R.A.S., &c. &c.

This work is highly useful in families, on account of the Domestic Prescriptions, which are so arranged as to afford reference to the part of the work which treats on different popular disorders, so as to enable parents of families and others to act in a great measure as physician to their own families. The book is also highly useful to travellers, as, when a person is taken ill on a journey, either in a foreign country or in England, he can refer to his complaint and the appropriate remedy, and can carry the prescriptions, already printed, to the nearest druggist.

#### CHEAP CLOTHING!!

SWAIN AND CO., Tailors, &c.,

93, FLEET-STREET,

(Near the new opening to St. Bride's Church,)

**B**EG to present to the notice of the Public the List of Prices which they charge for Gentlemen's Clothing.

#### FOR CASH ONLY.

	£	s.	d.
A Suit of Superfine Clothes .....	4	14	6
Ditto, of Black or Blue .....	5	5	0
Ditto, Best Saxony .....	5	15	6
Plain Silk Waistcoats .....		16	0
Figured ditto ditto .....		18	0
Valencia ditto .....		12	0
Barogau Shooting Jackets .....	1	8	0
A Plain Suit of Livery .....	4	4	0

LADIES' HABITS AND PELISSES, and CHILDREN'S DRESSES, equally cheap; in the manufacture of which they are not surpassed at the West-end of the Town.

I recommend Messrs. Swain and Co. as very good and punctual tradesmen, whom I have long employed with great satisfaction. WM. COBBETT.

#### END OF VOLUME LXXVII.

Printed by William Cobbett, Johnson's-court: and published by him, at 11, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.